

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1886.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—Some recently published statements regarding the population, extent, trades, and number of dwellings in London show even a more fabulous amount of its greatness than was ever before dreamed of. That city, which at the beginning of the present century numbered 958,000 inhabitants, at the census of 1851 contained 2,362,000. For the ten years preceding, from 1841 to 1851, the population has increased seventeen per cent. Since that time it has increased in the same, if not larger proportion, so that a population of no less than six millions would be the result in 1900. Thus we may see that our great Western cities, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, are not alone wonderful in their growth.

The London Chronicle has made a calculation from which it appears that there are more Smiths, Joneses, Browns, Robinsons, and Thompsons in London than any other city in the world (Paris and the Chinese cities excepted) has inhabitants; that Vienna has not as many citizens as London has servants; that the shoemakers, publicans, and dealers in meats and vegetables, of London, would make a larger population by far than all Berlin contains, and nearly as large as that of New York; that London has more last makers than Frankfurt has citizens; and more clerks than Boston has inhabitants.

A VENERABLE CLERK.—In the county of Prince Edward, Virginia, only three clerks of Court have been elected since 1754, a period of one hundred and two years, viz: John Leneve, elected 8th January, 1754; Francis Watkins, elected 21st April, 1783, and B. J. Worsham, now the clerk of the court, was elected 21st September, 1816. B. J. Worsham commenced writing orders in the clerk's office on the 16th of December, 1805; was appointed clerk pro tem, on the 4th September, 1809, and was made deputy clerk on the 19th February, 1810—making a period of fifty-one years in which he has been engaged in the clerk's office, and a period of forty years in which he has been the clerk of the said court.

The above from the Richmond Enquirer can be beaten in "Old Kentucky." Jo. Allen, Esq., of Hardinsburg, Ky., received the appointment of clerk of both the circuit and county courts of Breckinridge county in the year 1800, and has filled both offices up to the present time, a period of fifty six years. Not being a candidate for the circuit court office last August, another gentleman was elected. He has also been a subscriber to the Louisville Journal since its first issue.

The steamship Borussia arrived at New York at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Hamburg, after a passage of fifteen days and seventeen hours. On the morning of the 15th inst., when she was a little over two hundred miles from New York, it was discovered that she had sprung a leak at the stern, and that the water was flowing in with great rapidity.

Shortly after the leak was discovered it was found that there were seven feet water in the hold and that it was rising still faster. The three steam pumps were immediately set in operation, and gangs were organized among the passengers and crew to work on the hand pumps. These were relieved every ten minutes, and the pumps were kept in operation from the moment they were started until the arrival of the Borussia, which was about twenty-eight hours altogether. At first the greatest alarm prevailed among the passengers, but their confidence returned when they were made aware that there was no actual danger of the vessel sinking, and that her hull was divided into four water-tight compartments. With all their exertions, however, it was found impossible to keep the water below seven feet in the hold, and to prevent some of the goods in the express room from being damaged. But the damage, we were informed, was, after all, comparatively trifling, the cargo having all been placed in the forepart of the ship. A portion of the passengers' baggage was saturated, and the mailbags were also wet; but the loss will not exceed a few hundred dollars. The value of water-tight compartments was never more fully realized than in this instance, for had the Borussia not been provided with them there is every reason to fear that she would have foundered at sea, like the ill-fated Arctic.

ONE OF THE CIGARS.—A New York physician tells us the following story, and which we feel safe, therefore, as endorsing for a fact:

Two or three years ago a Spaniard from Cuba came to this city to be treated for a disease of the lungs. He came to Dr. M., described his symptoms, and put himself in the doctor's hands.

"Well," said the doctor, "if I undertake your cure, I shall be obliged to impose one condition, and that is rather a hard one for you to comply with."

"What is it?" said the Cuban.

"That you entirely cease smoking until I give you permission to resume."

"Never! I'd rather let the thing kill me. What pleasure is there in life if one cannot smoke?"

The doctor was a smoker himself, and felt some sympathy. So he said:

"Well, perhaps this is beyond your power. But you must solemnly promise me to smoke but one cigar per day, or I will not undertake your case."

The Cuban promised—it was his only chance. Four or five days afterwards the doctor thought he would call upon him as he passed his house, and thus save him a walk to the office for the day. He walked up stairs—knocked—"Come in"—behold the Cuban with a cigar about eighteen inches long and a proportionate thickness! He confessed that he had that brand made to order for him, but, said he,

"Doctor, I smoke but one a day, as I promised."

A Wife's Bill.—Volume 8th of Cushing's Reports contains an opinion on a case where a mesmeric physician sued a husband for service rendered the wife in his absence. It is to the effect that "the law does not recognize the dreams, visions, or revelations of a woman in the mesmeric sleep as necessities for a wife, for which the husband, without his consent, can be made to pay." These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase if they think proper, but they are not necessary, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her husband.

Lamartine, in his last work, pays the following extravagant compliment to Bossuet. There is undoubtedly truth at the bottom of this magnificent hyperbole, but it is like the grain of mustard seed at the root of the tree which overshadowed the earth:

Bossuet is, in fact, his own monument. His nature was so exalted that he has survived and will eternally survive his works; it was the reflected grandeur of God, not his own. His was the most flowing, the most imaginative, the loftiest, and the most persuasive eloquence with which Providence has ever gifted the lips of man.

The glory of Bossuet is so incorporated with that of his country, that to diminish it would be to deduct something from the majesty of French genius.

His name resembles the summits of the Alps or the Himalaya, enveloped with snows or forms, uninhabitable by man, but which constitute the renown and pride of the countries overshadowed by these lofty ridges, and which serve to demonstrate how nearly earth can approach to the elevation of heaven.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

SCIENCE AND THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

NATURAL SILK FABRIC.—A remarkable circumstance is said to have occurred in the silk factory of M. Garibaldi, at Cremona. It is positively stated that, in that factory, a quantity of silk worms, instead of forming the cocoon as usual, actually wove a kind of silk ribbon, of the breadth of an inch, and the length of upward of twelve feet. In the course of inquiries made in this matter, it has been elicited that a similar phenomenon, only on a much larger scale, took place in Alexandria, in 1836, in the silk factory of Dr. Grillo, where the silk worms wove a ribbon two inches broad, and upward of sixty feet in length, and part of which remarkable product is now preserved on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History at Turin.

The Earth's Interior.—In the course of a paper read before the Scientific Congress at Albany, by Dr. Winslow, he observed that the more a geological student contemplated the sedimentary strata, the more he became convinced that the solid crust of the planet is a yielding envelope of no great thickness, overlying a globe of fluid, subject to dynamical influences of such vast power, that mountains and continents undulate upon it as fields of ice follow the tidal action of the sea. The causes and forces of these vast phenomena were considered to be the tension and dynamical agency of the molten and fluid matter in a state of motion underneath. Some think this motion corresponds with the tides, and a French savant attributes it to the action of the moon. Dr. Winslow attributed it to the action of the sun, and supported his theory on the ground that these phenomena occur more frequently when that body is nearest the earth, as in winter, at which time more volcanic eruptions occur than at any other season.

Mechanic Improvement.—A patent wooden car-wheel is coming into use in England; it is formed of sections of strong timber, so interlocked that the centrifugal force cannot separate them; the first cost is greater than that of iron, but they are declared more durable and safer.

New Building Material.—A new granite for building purposes, durable and handsome, is coming into use. It is made of a composition of sand and lime, and it is said that its indestructibility has been proven by thorough chemical tests. The article is moulded into blocks of five times the size of common bricks, and in admirable shape for building. Each block has a mortice through it, so as to pass a current of air through the centre of the entire wall of the building, and thus prevent frost from entering. The cost of the article is much less than bricks, and it can be laid more rapidly.

Discovery in Hydraulics.—An improvement in engines for lifting water to great altitudes has been or is claimed to have been made by a Massachusetts inventor—an improvement which would seem to fully realize the Marquis of Worcester's 100th proposition. To discharge, with the ordinary engine, one cubic foot of water, at an altitude of 100 feet, would require sixty-two hundred pounds of force through the whole stroke of one foot, the piston having an area of one square foot. The new improvement accomplishes the same result with a force of only sixty-two pounds, the weight of a cubic foot of fresh water. This immense gain is obtained by lifting only the weight of the water discharged at each stroke of the piston; in the ordinary engines the weight of the whole column and the quantity discharged must be lifted at every stroke. The improvement is not confined to lifting pumps, but can be applied to condensers and generating of pressure.

Progress of Invention.—The number of patents issued at Washington in 1854 was twenty per cent. greater than in 1853; and in 1855 the increase was thirty-three per cent. over that of the preceding year. In 1854 there were issued, among thousands of others, no less than nine patents for churns, eight for corn-shellers, eleven for cultivators, nine for reaping or gathering grain, fifty-six for harvest implements, and thirty-nine for seed-planters.

"THICK AS THREE IN A BED."—Emigration to the State of Michigan was so great during the years 1835-'36, that every house was filled each night with travelers wanting lodging. Every traveler there at that time will remember the difficulty of obtaining a bed in any of the hotels, even if he was willing to put up with two or three strange bedfellows.

The Rev. Hosea Brown, an eccentric Methodist minister, stopped at one of the hotels in Ann Arbor, and inquired if he could have a room and a bed to himself. The bar-keeper told him he could, unless they should be so full as to render it necessary to put in another with him. At an early hour the reverend gentleman went to his room, locked his door, and soon retired to his bed and sunk into a comfortable sleep. Along towards midnight he was aroused from his slumbers by loud knocking at his door.

"Hallo, you, there!" he exclaimed, "what do you want now?"—particular stress on the last word.

"You must take another lodger with you, sir," said the landlord.

"What another yet?"

"Why, yes—there is only one in there, is there?"

"One! why here is Mr. Brown, and a Methodist preacher, and myself, already, and I should think that was enough for one bed, even in Michigan!"

The landlord seemed to think so too, and left them to their repose.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, October 16, in Washington City, D. C., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. Robert J. Walker, by the Rev. Smith Ryan, D. D., John Duncan, of Talabusha, and Lucy Duncan Howell, of Natchez, Mississippi.

DIED.

In Boyle county, Ky., on Wednesday, 8th inst., in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. ATALANTA B. HAMMILL, consort of Jacob Hammill and daughter of John Hammill, Esq., of Boyle county.

FROM NICARAGUA.—We have the details of the news by the steamship Texas. Among her passengers was Lieut. Col. McDonald. We make the following summary:

[From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 4.]

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.—Major Heiss goes out by this steamer as the Envoy of the Republic, empowered to ratify the treaty entered into between Nicaragua and the United States.

By a perusal of our files, Eastern readers will perceive that we have been engaged in two skirmishes since the last news was transmitted from Central America. In both these fights the enemy kept the field, but retired in a day or two after, leaving their wounded to be taken by our forces. From the report of the fight of San Jacinto, as given by the traitors themselves, they lost fourteen killed and thirty-two mortally wounded. Sixty-five were slightly wounded, and in the retreat of the remainder the sick and disabled were left to take care of themselves. Such was the fight at San Jacinto.

In our regular paper will be found a list of confiscated property offered for sale on the 1st day of January next.

We are in the receipt of reliable news from the northern section of the State and feel ourselves qualified in stating that the forces in arms against the existing government have become disheartened, and are now in full retreat. Emboldened by the passive action of the Executive, they advanced at one time as far as Managua; but as the rainy season draws to a close they manifest a strong disposition to disperse. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in about the first of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the re-establishment of peace in the republic. Delay has fought our battles well.

One company of the Second Infantry, Capt. Grant, left this city yesterday for Masaya. The boys looked and felt well, as they went out of town singing merrily.

On the occasion of the recent flag presentation, in reply to a sentiment in his favor, the American Minister replied that he would assure the republicans of Nicaragua that the warmest feelings of amity were entertained by his government in favor of a stable government in this State. As a matter of course, this declaration was received with shouts of applause.

The Ordnance Department is actively engaged in fitting out and mounting a sufficient number of guns to constitute a good field battery. Five cannon are now ready for active service, timbered and well calsoned, on good American wheels. Besides these, other pieces, ranging from 24 down to 6 pounds, have been refitted, so as to serve as a defence for the garrison of this city. Howitzers are daily in anticipation, when we shall have a field park superior to anything ever seen in Central America. Mortars and a large amount of shell are expected by the next arrivals. The reinforcements by the last steamer furnished good artilleryists for the service in a body of soldiers just from the Crimea.

A man arrived by the last steamer, who was fortunate enough to procure a commission as captain, but, having developed himself as an enemy of the State, has been cashiered and shipped to other parts. Mr. Vanderbilt will find himself outwitted in all his undertakings against the republic, when Gen. Walker can have a chance to handle him or his agents.

The health of the President and all his Cabinet is good.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

GRANADA, Oct. 2, 1886.

An important decree, emanating from the "supreme Executive power" (President Walker), was published here on the 27th ultimo, which may have an important bearing on the future prosperity of this republic. One of these "acts" or decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, so declared "null and void" by the present supreme Executive power of Nicaragua, provided that slavery should be forever excluded from the five Central American States. The institution of slavery is, therefore, in effect, now recognized and authorized in Nicaragua, as the acts of this republic previous to the compact which the "Federal Constitution" established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America are now again in full force and virtue. Thus it will be perceived that the late decree of President Walker is highly important to planters and others in the southern portion of the United States, who desire to emigrate with their property to this "garden of the world." And it is presumed that in the recent purchase of Mr. Soule, for \$50,000, of one of the most valuable cacao ranches in Nicaragua, that distinguished American statesman anticipated the issuance of this important decree.

Money here is very scarce; business dull, goods high, and provisions cheap, though good board and lodgings cannot be obtained for less than \$8 per week; single meals, fifty cents, lodgings in hammocks twenty-five cents. The cash resources of the government are not equal to the current expenses, and hence the necessity for issuing scrip. The first issues of scrip, in sums of \$500, bear an interest of 7 per cent. per annum. That now from time to time issued, in sums to suit, bears no interest at all, and has been sold, in small amounts, as low as five cents on the dollar, but the present value is about 7 1/2 to 10 per cent. The cash receipts of the government, I am informed, are derived chiefly from customs, licenses to retailers, and sales of monopolies to dealers in cattle and to the manufacturers of aguardiente. Aguardiente is manufactured from the native sugar cane and inferior native sugar or dulce. The government has a large aguardiente manufactory at Masatepa, in this (the Oriental) department, which it proposes to lease (as a monopoly within the boundaries of the department) for \$1,800 cash per month. There are several similar establishments in other departments of Nicaragua, and the quantity of this liquor manufactured is very large, affording a very handsome revenue to the government.

In regard to the positions and movements of the military forces opposed to General Walker, reports from time to time are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to adopt any safe conclusion. Correct information as to the two battles fought at San Jacinto Ranch, you will have already received by the Tennessee. It is stated that in the last of these two battles—that in which Colonel Cole was killed—the American loss is ascertained to have been some thirty killed, missing, and mortally wounded. The loss of the enemy is of course unknown. The enemy's force now concentrated at Managua is reported to be about 1,800. The available Walker, or patriot force, at Masaya, is estimated at 500; at Granada, 400; and at Rivas, San Carlos, and Sarapiquí (south of this city), about 200 men, all provided with plenty of arms and ammunition. Six howitzers, throwing twelve-pound shells, purchased in New York for Nicaragua, and to be received by the steamer Texas, now due at San Juan del Norte, will greatly increase the efficiency of General Walker's operations.

THE VERY LATEST.

The steamer San Carlos left Granada on the 2d instant. A fight was expected to take place that day between the enemy and Gen. Walker's troops; it might be postponed four or five days. This fight would decide things in Central

America for some time to come. The enemy were about 2,000 strong and expected to be reinforced by from 700 to 1,000. On the 31st inst. we met at Virgin Bay, a reinforcement from California, for Walker, of 150 strong, under Cols. Kewen and Saunders. They left immediately for Granada. On the 4th we met at Castillo Rapids, another reinforcement from the United States, of 136 men, with a battery of howitzers, mortars, shells, ammunition, &c., &c. If the enemy did not make an attack before the reinforcements, &c., arrived at Granada, Walker would immediately move upon them. Gen. Walker and his whole army were in fine spirits, as the enemy were doing exactly what was desired on the part of the American forces.

Oct. 2—9 o'clock, A. M.

A courier brings intelligence that, by order of the commander-in-chief, our troops at 4 o'clock this morning evacuated Masaya, and are now marching towards this place (Granada). The enemy are now in possession of Masaya, and will probably soon march upon this place, where it is believed that the grand battle will be fought. The American forces then concentrated here will number about one thousand; those of the enemy attacking, fifteen or eighteen hundred.

A skirmish took place yesterday near Hindierce, three miles northwest of Masaya, in which it is said one of our men, Lieutenant Leslie, was taken prisoner, and two or three others wounded; and this morning three of our pickets posted near Masaya were killed by the enemy.

A lengthy account is given in El Nicaraguense of the battle of San Jacinto, in which Col. McDonald's force was repulsed. The following is a list of the killed, missing, and wounded in this affair:

Killed.—Col. Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall, Wm. H. Drinker, George Cook, Robert Milligan, — Sherman, Corporal Cullum, H. Soule, Isadore Pellaon (killed going up), J. H. Jackson, Lieut. Reeder, Lieut. Hutchins.

Missing.—Chas. Callahan, E. H. Laws, R. Wheaton.

Wounded.—Lieut. Julius Keel, — Crane, Capt. W. Lewis, J. Rogers, Capt. Will Morris, Dan. Flowery, Lieut. Crowell, Lieut. Musgrave, Erasmus Norton, Chas. Fisher.

Men Engaged but not Wounded.—W. A. Sawyer, musician; Pat. Dawes; Sergeant Simpson; L. De Shields; Wm. H. Stone, Lieutenant; Major Cal. O'Neal; Alfred Jones; Lieut. Arthur O'Conner; Capt. Watkins; — Haynes, surveyor; C. Leroy; Alven Adams; C. Dougherty; — Brady; L. Johnson; J. Lloyd; Jock Boswell; J. Wilson; G. White; R. Mester; A. Roberts; Samuel Russell; Dr. Royston; native boy, orderly to Dr. Royston; Henry Eaman; — Osborne; Wm. Cassidy; Samuel Kennedy; M. McCarty; Captain Rider; Sergeant Burns; Arkansas Rackensack; Dr. Dickson; — Springer, Q. M. D., Masaya; Cherksee McIntosh; H. C. Cook; Capt. Marsh; W. Jones.

PHYSICAL ASPECT OF MAN.—An examination of 20,000 infants, at the Maternity, in Paris, gives for the weight of the new-born 6 1/2 lbs; the same mean value obtains for the city of Brussels. For about a week after birth, this weight undergoes an actual diminution, owing to the tissue destructions which issue through the establishment of respiration, and which for a time exceed the gain from nutrition. For the same age, the male infant is heavier than the female; but this difference gradually diminishes, and at twelve years their weight is sensibly the same. Three years later, at the period of puberty, the weight is one-half of what it is finally to be, when full development is revealed.

The maximum weight eventually attained is a little more than twenty times that at birth, this holding good for both sexes; but since the new-born female weighs less than the standard, and the new-born male more, the weight of the adult male is 137 lbs., and of the adult female 121 lbs. The mean weight of a man, irrespective of his period of life, is about 107 lbs., and of a woman, nearly 94 lbs. The mean weight of a human being, without reference either to age or sex, is about 90 lbs.

M. Quelete, to whom we are indebted for the above statistics, as the result of his researches, states that communities seem to be under the influence of unchangeable laws, as much as individual. "In communities, man commits the same number of murders each year, and does it with the same weapons. We might enumerate, beforehand, how many individuals will imbue their hand in the blood of their kind, how many will forge, how many poison, very nearly, as we enumerate, beforehand, how many births and deaths will take place."

THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.—That mysterious personage, of whom everybody has heard, but of whom so little is known, the editor of the London Times, is now in this country. He arrived in the Niagara, at Boston, on Saturday last, and has gone into Canada, but intends coming to New York in time to witness the great struggle for the Presidency in November. The name of this great potentate in the newspaper world is Delane; and, like many great potentates in the history of nations, he has inherited his honors. The father of Mr. Delane was many years a sub-editor of the Times, and afterward editor-in-chief of the Morning Chronicle. The younger Delane was educated at Cambridge, and served under his father, while the latter was on the Times, and the father and son were editors of the rival papers at the same time. There are now in this country the editor-in-chief and two of the prominent writers of the "leading journal," Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fillmore. The result will doubtless be a much more accurate and temperate view of American affairs in that paper hereafter than has characterized its leaders in times past.—N. Y. Times.

Charles Carpentier, late Cashier in the Northern Railway Company of France, was arrested on Thursday night, in a farmhouse, about ten miles back of Newburg, Orange county, New York, by two of the United States Deputy Marshals, and was conveyed to the Eldridge street jail in this city, on Friday, where he now remains in close custody. Carpentier was dressed in the disguise of a farmer, and was divested of his moustache when the officers succeeded in arresting him. The fugitive was captured while asleep in bed, much to his surprise and mortification. His captors will receive the promised reward of \$1,000, offered by Belmont's agent in this city for the apprehension of the prisoner. No money or property of any consequence was found in the possession of the fugitive.

Carpentier expresses great astonishment at the adroit manner in which his capture was effected. The prisoner says that he has arrived in this country quite poor, and has hardly as much money as would defray the expenses of a journey to Europe and back. His story in relation to the fraud upon the Northern railway varies but little from that of Grelet, and throws no light upon the subject, further than that already published in the columns of the Herald from time to time as the facts transpired.—N. Y. Herald.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—We would direct the attention of strangers, especially ladies visiting our city, to the fall and winter stock of rich foreign and American dry goods at the house of Miller & Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Their stock abounds with beautiful goods, among which may be found rich silk founced Robes, velvet Robes, striped, moire antique, and plain Silks, rich Silks for evening, embroidered Crapes for evening, founced illusion Robes, chenille Flouncers for evening and party dresses, entirely new Embroideries and Lace goods of every variety, &c., &c.

In their Cloak and Shawl room are some of the most beautiful designs we have ever seen, and being imported or manufactured to their own order, can be found in no other house in the city—a decided advantage they possess over their competitors.

We would advise our friends and strangers in the city to give them a call before making their purchases. The facilities they possess for purchasing goods enable them to offer greater bargains than can be had in any house in this or any other western market.

oct14 j&b

A FAST LINE.—Every one should read the following card from Mr. J. P. Oldham of the Louisville Express, who is well known in this city as an honorable, accommodating, and business man. His statement was given unsolicited, and may be relied upon as strictly true to the letter:

Dr. R. D. PORTER.—Dear Sir: I have used your Oriental Life Liniment on the horses of the Louisville Express with the greatest success, for the cure of sores, bruises, cuts, sprains, &c. It is unrivaled, and I do not hesitate to say that it is far superior to any other liniment I ever saw, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public as being a reliable and safe medicine.

JAMES P. OLDHAM.

o13 b&j&wtt

MRS. C. SELLIGER,

No. 409 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

I have received my new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, all sorts of Bonnets (new styles) and Ladies' Dress Caps, all sorts of Hair-Dressers and Combs, &c., &c. We sell cheap as ever wholesale and retail.

sep 24 blk&wjlm

Harpers' and Graham's Magazines for November.

THE above Magazines have just been received at the Book-store of

A. GUNTER, 99 Third st.

Godey's Lady's Book for November

JUST received by express and sold at the Bookstore of

A. GUNTER, 99 Third st.

A. GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

99 THIRD STREET.

PERSONS can rely on finding the following Papers at my Store when due:

Illustrated London News; Ballou's Pictorial; Do do Times; Flag of our Union; Punch, or the London Charivari; Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper; Star-Spangled Banner; New York Pleasure; Weekly Clipper; New York Weekly Herald; Weekly Magazine; New York Weekly Times; Boston Pilot; New York Weekly Tribune; Irish News; New York Weekly Citizen; Family Spirit of the Times; Yinka, Saturday Evening Post; Parlor Cabinet; Ledger of Romance; Nickle Chat; Nickle Nations.

I would call particular attention to the New York Weekly Herald, the best family newspaper published.

Call at the Bookstore, or

A. GUNTER, 99 Third street.

Wholesale Agent for Louisville.

NOTICE.

CALL at A. GUNTER'S Bookstore, No. 99 Third street, and get a specimen copy of the New York Ledger gratis.

Call every day.

A. GUNTER.

o13 b

Academy Vocalist and Singing Bird.

I HAVE just received a new supply of the above Musical Instruments. For sale at the Bookstore of

A. GUNTER, 99 Third st.

o13 b

New Books at A. Davidson's.

THE Hill of the Chateaux, by the author of the Wide World, \$1.25.

Saragosa, a tale of 1757, \$1.25.

The Martyr of Samarra, a romance of Henry Lyman, \$1.

Arctic Explorations, by Rev. Kane, 2 vols, \$2.

Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan and the China Sea, \$1.

Western Africa—Its History, Condition, and Prospects, by Rev. S. Wilson, \$1.25.

Modern Greece, by Henry M. Baird, \$1.25.

Rachel Gray, by Julia Karanagh, 75 cents.

The Gospel in Ezekiel, by Rev. Thos. Guthrie, \$1.

Africa's Mountain Valley, by the author of Ministering Children, 50 cents.

Trade and Letters, by Rev. Dr. Scott, San Francisco, 50c.

Harper and G

